



Appeal No: 2009-1164

Application No.: 09/677,493

Filing Date: 10/02/2000

Application Title: "Integrated Database Data Editing System"

Applicant/Appellant: **George Guang Yang** (Previous used name: **Guang Yang**)

Examiner: **Baoquoc N. To**, Art Unit 2162

September 27, 2009

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**REQUEST FOR REOPEN PROSECUTION  
ON THE DECISION  
OF THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

**George Guang Yang, Ph.D., Appellant, *Pro Se***  
392 Hans Way  
San Jose, CA 95133  
Telephone: (408) 729-1282  
E-mail: guangyang14@hotmail.com

This is in response to the decision of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences on  
September 14, 2009.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The decision of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (Board) on September 14, 2009 does not sustain the Examiner's rejection of my claims 2 and 4-7, but sustains the Examiner's rejection of claims 1 and 3. I believe that both the Board and Examiner have erred in rejection of claims 1 and 3, and my claims 1-7 are all patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101. I request your office to reopen prosecution on the Board's decision under 37 CFR § 41.77(b)(1) on new evidence, and to approve my claims 1-7 as soon as possible.

I mailed my "Notice of Appeal" and "Brief of Appeal" under 37 CFR § 41.37© to your office on January 11, 2008 to appeal your office final rejection of my Claims 1-7 mailed to me on November 28, 2007 by Primary Examiner, Mr. **Baoquoc N. To**. I mailed my "Supplement to Brief of Appeal" to your office on March 1, 2008 to response to your "Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief" mailed to me on February 20, 2008. I mailed my "Reply Brief" under 37 CFR § 41.41 on June 21, 2008 to respond the "Examiner's Answer" mailed to me on May 28, 2008. Your office mailed the Board's decision to me on September 12, 2009. These documents will be recited in the following sections referring to claims 1 and 3.

My present invention is related to an integrated database data editing system for editing and managing the relational database data contents remotely through intranet or Internet in an efficient and easy-to-use manner. The claims 1 and 3 are cited below:

Claim 1. An integrated relational database data editing system providing a visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in a client computer to remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and to manage and edit said database data contents through either intranet or Internet, and said system includes the following mechanisms and characters:

(i) said client computer retrieves the database data from the remote server computer database, modifies, updates, input, output the data and then sends the data back to the original database; and

(ii) said client computer directly edits and modifies the database data without writing detail computer language codes in an efficient and easy-to-use manner; and

(iii) said client computer directly edits and modifies the large text data type and large binary data type by using a plurality of commercial text and multimedia data editors installed on the client computer; and

(iv) said database data editing system uses TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server computers; and

(v) said database data editing system implements user authentication and access control mechanisms which assign different user groups with different privileges.

Claim 3. The database data editing system of claim 1 contains a Database Data Manager in the client computer comprising a Header Panel and a Detail Panel, which provides a user-friendly visual environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents.

The Examiner relies upon the following as evidence in support of the rejection of claims 1 and 3:

Koppolu	US 5,801,701	September 1, 1998
Gill	US 6,005,560	December 21, 1999
Allport	US 6,104,334	August 15, 2000
Bowman-Amuah	US 6,256,773 B1	July 3, 2001

(1) Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (Ans. 4-7).

(2) Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu (Ans. 7-8).

## ARGUMENT ON THE BOARD'S DECISION

The following arguments are corresponding to each item of the Board's decision related to rejection of claims 1 and 3. Claims 2 and 4-7 are allowed and will not be addressed.

### *"OBVIOUSNESS REJECTION OVER GILL, BOWMAN-AMUAH, AND ALLPORT"*

#### *Claim 1*

The Board and Examiner rejected claim 1 for "obviousness rejection" under 35 USC § 103(a) without any factual merit or legal basis. My claim 1 is different from any prior arts and is original, useful and patentable under 35 USC § 101.

My present invention is related to an integrated database data editing system for editing and managing the relational database data contents remotely through intranet or Internet in an efficient and easy-to-use manner. The editing system contains the client computer visual graphic user interfaces and tools to input, output, modify, update and manage the database data, which is extremely useful for editing the large database objects such as the large text objects and binary objects. The TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) based connection-oriented network protocols are used to communicate between the client and server computers, which guarantees the data transmission consistency and security. The client/server version of the system is implemented by using Java technologies and deployed on intranet. The web version is implemented by using web and Java technologies and deployed on Internet and also on any other network systems. The web version has more advantage to implement the security features by using the PKI (Public Key Infrastructure), SSL (Secure Socket Layer) and firewall. The mechanisms for user authentication and access control to the database data editing system are well designed and implemented. All these functions and mechanisms are new and useful, and have not been disclosed in any prior arts.

The claim 1 teaches an integrated relational database data editing system providing a visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in a client computer to

remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and to manage and edit said database data contents through either intranet or Internet.

**Gill et al.** teach a multi-media presentation system for coordinating staff access to multi-media presentation data and related information, which is useful in printing and publishing industry to manage and coordinate the efforts required by the publication staff to produce the desired publishing documents. The related information is stored in an item header file, as well as in a number of separated records. The system includes a network of computers and commercial software for text, image and layout data presentation. Gill et al. do not teach anything related to relational database nor teach anything related to database data editors (except using commercial text, picture, movie and sound editors) as my present invention teaches.

As my new evidence on Appendixes A and B shows, all the functions and mechanisms that Gill teaches can be done by using Microsoft Publisher (Copy Rights and Patents 1983-1999) and Microsoft Word (Copy Rights and Patents 1983-1999) on December 21, 1999 when Gill's patent was issued. The composite document page contains text file and picture file which is exactly the same as taught in Gill's teaching. The Microsoft Windows NT (Copy Rights and Patents 1993-2009) and Novell NetWare (Copy Rights and Patents 1983-2009) provide the functions and mechanisms that let the networked client computer request services from server computer and then redeposit files back to the server, which provide all the same functions and mechanisms as the client/server architectures stated in Gill's teaching. Further more, Windows NT and NetWare provide authorization and authentication mechanisms for a user or user groups by using logon names and passwords for each networked computer and individual file or file groups in a computer. Gill's teaching was not patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

**Bowman-Amuah** teaches a system, method, and article of manufacture for affording consistency in a development architecture framework as components in the framework change. The information relating to the changes may include the user, area affected, priority, cost, authorization and time. The tools may be adapted for managing the different versions of the program code for different development stages and to facilitating packaging. Bowman-Amuah does not teach anything related to relational database nor database data editors as my present invention.

**Allport** teaches a remote control that uses IR (infrared) commands to control various consumer appliances made by various manufacturers. The remote control is low-cost, consumer-friendly, programmable, has its own graphical display so it does not interfere with a TV or other viewing screen, and is capable of interacting with other data source to provide a rich set of functionality. Allport does not teach anything related to the integrated database data editing system of my present invention.

The Board and Examiner erred in finding that Gill teach all the recited elements of claim 1, except for a database data editing system that implements a “user authentication and access control mechanisms which assign different user groups with different privileges” and the editing System edits content stored in the relational database (Ans. 4-5). The Board and Examiner erred in finding that both Gill’s discussion of the project coordinator’s ability to control access privileges of staff members and Bowman-Amuah’s discussion of controlling access right by groups teaches a combined Gill/Bowman-Amuah editing system that includes the controlling access by groups in order to limit the number of people who can access to the specific data (Ans. 5-6). Gill’s invention and Bowman-Amuah’s invention are totally unrelated and are not able to be combined by the people with ordinary skill in the art. Further more, Gill and Bowman-Amuah do not invent the access controlling mechanism. Allport uses relational database entries in the remote IR controller. Gill does not teach anything related to relational database. The Board and Examiner erred in finding that Allport’s teaching of relational database entries that has editing abilities to provide a reason to modify Gill’s data objects so as to allow data to be organized in a table and edited more conveniently (Ans. 6-7). Allport’s invention and Gill’s invention are totally different and not related, and it is not able to be combined by the people with ordinary skill in the art.

### *“ISSUES”*

My answers to the following three issues raised by the Board are yes. The Examiner has misapprehended and overlooked my arguments, points and grounds.

#(1) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport collectively teach or suggest an

integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from a remote server computer database?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not teach or suggest individually nor collectively anything related to an integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from remote server computer database.

#(2) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport collectively teach or suggest a database editing system that uses TCP/IP based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not individually nor collectively teach or suggest a database editing system that uses TCP/IP based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server.

#(3) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport collectively teach or suggest the database data editing system uses a user authentication and access control mechanism that assign different user group with different privileges?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not teach relational database, and do not individually nor collectively teach or suggest the database data editing system using a user authentication and access control mechanism that assign different user group with different privileges.

#### *“FINDING OF FACT”*

The Board and the Examiner erred and misapprehended the following findings of fact (FF) by a preponderance of the evidence.

#### *Gill*

#1. Gill discloses a multi-media project management system that includes different “data bases” for storing multi-media object data and other information, such as text and graphics (Col. 1, ll. 29-42 and Col. 2, ll. 34-51).

Gill does not suggest the “data bases” here are relational databases, and does not explicitly define what it means. The “data bases” is not a computer scientific terminology, and an ordinary skilled artisan does not know what it means. Gill only mentions these two words once in the teaching (Col. 2, l. 47). The Board and Examiner erred and misapprehended in this finding that “data bases” refers to databases (“database” is a computer scientific term referring to relational database).

#2. Gill discloses a client/server software architecture between a project coordinator 24 and staff members (e.g. project designer and designer/editor). Gill discloses the multi-media presentation generation (MPG) system used by the client includes a processor and display has an editing unit 52, and that data is transferred among a network of interconnected processors used by staff members (Col. 2, ll. 2-5, Col. 4, ll. 13-51, Col. 12, ll. 1-15, and Col. 15, ll. 17-48; Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5).

Gill discloses that the files are transferred from the file server, but not from relational databases. The files can be transferred between the client computer and server computer networked by using Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare, which is the same as Gill’s client/server software architecture.

#3. Gill states the staff member gains access to the multi-media object files stored on the server through a multi-media presentation access controller 320 that includes a check-in and check-out procedure where the project coordinator 24 gives staff members access privileges to different multi-media objects by validating logon names and passwords (Col. 2, ll. 46-51, Col. 4, ll. 17-22, and Col. 8, ll. 1-3 and 46-62).

Gill explicitly states that the data is stored in a file server, not relational database. The access privileges by using logon names and passwords to individual computers and files can be provided by Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare.

#4. Gill discloses the staff members can access, modify, and update the multi-media object files and that the updated data is sent back to the repository on the server (Col. 4, l. 43-Col. 5, l. 33, Col. 6, l. 14-Col. 7, l. 54, and Col. 9, l. 67-Col. 10, l. 27).

These functions can be performed by using Microsoft Publisher or Word in the client computers, and the files can be transported between the networked client and server computers by using Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare.



#5. Gill discloses data communication connections S4 to broadcast media, such as the Internet (Col. 12, ll. 57-66).

Gill states that the multi-media objects from external sources can be downloaded from the communication connections S4. Gill does not state what the S4 is and how it is connected to the networks.

#### *Allport*

#6. Allport teaches a IR remote controller to control consumer devices which may connect to Internet, and the controller includes consumer-friendly relational database entries that can be navigated and edited (Col. 7, l. 49-Col. 8, l. 29 and Col. 24, ll. 27-31).

Allport's IR remote controller is used to control the consumer devices such as TV set and CD player, and the database entries are installed in the controller. The Board and Examiner erred and misapprehended this finding.

#### *Bowman-Amuah*

#7. Bowman-Amuah uses common techniques for controlling access to a repository includes grouping users and assigning different access rights to the group. The groups are also assigned specific read/write/modify authority (Col. 53, ll. 23-29).

Bowman-Amuah does not invent the access control techniques. All the commercial computer operating systems can provide such techniques to assign different access rights and read/write/modify authority to the user or user groups.

#8. Bowman-Amuah also mentions a known transport protocol including TCP (Col. 133, ll. 13-14).

Bowman-Amuah only mentions that TCP is one of the transport protocol but does not teach TCP.

#### *Appellant's Specification*

#9. The Background of the Invention section of the Specification lists Oracle and IBM DB2 as common relational databases that support text and multimedia data (Spec. 1:29).

#10. The Specification states the invention is directed toward permitting editing database data in an efficient and easy-to-use manner (Spec. 2:15-17).

*“PRINCIPLES OF LAW”*

In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, it is incumbent upon the Examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *See In re Fine*, 837 F. 2d 1071, 1073 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In so doing, the Examiner must make the factual determinations set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17 (1966) (noting that 35 U.S.C. § 103 leads to three basic factual inquiries: (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the differences between the prior art and claims at issue; and (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art). The Examiner’s obviousness rejection must be based on:

...the articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness”....[H]owever, the analysis need not seek out precise teaching directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, for a court can take account of the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art world employ.

*KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.* 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) (quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F. 3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006)).

“The motivation [to combine references] need not to be found in the references sought to be combined, but may be found in any number of sources, including common knowledge, the prior art as a whole, or the nature of the problem itself.” *DyStar Textilfarben GmbH & Co. Deutschland KG v. C. H. Patrick CO.*, 464 F. 3d 1356, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (citation omitted).

One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.* 800 F 2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

“The analogous-art test requires that the Board show that a reference is either in the field of the applicant’s endeavor or is reasonably pertinent to the problem with which the inventor was concerned in order to rely on that reference as a basis for rejection.” *In re Kahn*, 441 F. 3d 977, 986-87 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (citing *Oetiker*, 977 F. 2d at 1447).

### *“ANALYSIS”*

The Board erred in finding no error in the Examiner’s rejection of claim 1 based on Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport. Gill does not disclose, teach, or suggest a relational database, nor Bowman-Amuah, and Allport teaches a relational database data editing system. It is not possible for the ordinary people skilled in the art to combine Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport together to build a functional system or mechanism (*Merck*, 800 F. 2d at 1097 does not apply). In claim 1, “the database data” clearly refers to “relational database” data. The “database” is a computer scientific term specifically referring to relational database.

Gill does not teach a system that includes different databases for storing multi-media object data and other information (FF 1). The Board acknowledge that the Examiner’s position that Gill suggests a relational database (Ans. 6 and 12) is problematic. Allport uses relational database entries installed in the IR remote control which can be navigated and edited (FF 6). Appellant states that the major commercial relational databases support text and multimedia data types (FF 9). However, this does not show that an ordinarily skilled artisan would have recognized that multi-media objects or data can be stored within relational database because the technologies to store data in file and database are totally different, and it is difficult to store multi-media data in database (*DyStar*, 464 F. 3d at 1361 does not apply). Gill’s, and Allport’s teachings are not related to Appellant’s integrated database data editing system. Thus, considering the evidence of record as a whole, and with the teachings and common knowledge, the ordinarily skilled artisans are not able to combine Allport’s teaching with Gill’s teaching to yield any useful or predictable result (*KSR*, 550 U.S. at 416 does not apply).

Allport does not teach nor concern anything related to Appellant’s integrated database data editing system (App. Br. 5). The Board erred in finding that Allport is reasonably pertinent to the problem with which the inventor was concerned (*Kahn*, 441 F. 3d at 986-87 does not apply), which is that both are concerned with organizing data in a system that stores data in database in an efficient and consumer-friendly manner (*Compare* FF 6 with FF 10).

Additionally, as Appellant asserted (App. Br. 15), Gill does not disclose an editing database system that includes a client computer that edits and modifies database data. Gill discloses a client/server relationship between a project coordinator 24 and staff members (e.g., project designer and designer/editor) (FF 2). Gill further discloses that the different staff members can communicate through a network of protocols. Thus, Gill's server processor (i.e. associated with the project coordinator) is remote from the client's processor (i.e., associated with the designer/editor). Moreover, once a staff member gains access to the multi-media object files stored on the server (FF 3), the staff member using the client computer to access, modify, and update the data on the server files (FF 4). Gill also discloses sending the updated data back to the original server. All these functions of Gill's teachings can be done by using Microsoft Publisher or Word in the client computer, and transferring files between the client and server computer networked by Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare. Finally, the Board erred in finding the previous discussion of Gill and Allport for limitations calling for "the database data". Thus, Gill and Allport do not separately or collectively teach or suggest an integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from a remote server computer database.

Appellant asserts that Gill does not disclose a TCP/IP protocol being used to communicate between client and server computers (App. Br. 16). Gill discloses data communication connections S4 to the Internet, but failed to state what S4 is and how S4 is connected to Internet (FF 5). Additionally, TCP/IP protocol is one of the network transport protocols used by software applications to the Internet (FF 8). Different applications might use different network transport protocols. An ordinarily skilled artisan does not know what network transport protocols are used for different applications, nor how to implement these protocols to different applications (*DyStar*, 464 F. 3d at 1361 does not apply). Gill does not disclose what network transport protocols are used in the teaching.

Appellant states that Gill uses an access controller that controls staff member's access to files (see also FF 2), and that Bowman-Amuah uses common techniques for controlling access to files is to group users and assign different access rights to the group (see also FF 7) (see App. Br. 8). Gill and Bowman-Amuah use the access control

mechanisms to control access to different files and applications, and these access mechanisms can be achieved by using Microsoft Publisher or Word for the computers and files networked by using Windows NT or Novell NetWare. It does not yield any meaningful or predictable result to combine these two different teachings by ordinary skilled artisan. The combined Gill and Bowman-Amuah system does not teach a database editing system that includes user authentication and access control mechanisms which assign different user groups with different privilege (App. Br. 8, 9, 16, and 17). The Board and Examiner erred in the rejection of claim 1 based on the meaningless and unpredictable combinations of references (*Merck*, 800 F. 2d at 1097 does not apply).

Lastly, claim 1 clearly and precisely discloses an integrated database data editing system with “a visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools” in client computer to remotely access and edit a server database data with detailed disclosure (claim 1, (i)-(v)).

For the above reasons, the Board erred in sustaining the Examiner’s rejection of claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

*“OBVIOUSNESS REJECTION OVER GILL, BOWMAN-AMUAH,  
ALLPORT, AND KOPPOLU”*

*Claim 3*

The Board and Examiner rejected claim 3 for “obviousness rejection” under 35 USC § 103(a) without any factual merit or legal basis. Claim 3 is different from any prior arts and is original, useful and patentable under 35 USC § 101.

Claim 3 depends on claim 1 and discloses a Database Data Manager in the client computer comprising a Header Panel and a Detail Panel, which provides a user-friendly visual environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents.

**Koppolu et al.** teach a computer method and system for interacting with a containee object contained within a container object, more specifically, an Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) method and system in Microsoft Windows environment, such as a compound document with a Spreadsheet object embedded in a Word

application. Koppolu does not teach anything related to the integrated database data editing system with a database data manager as my invention.

The Examiner erred in finding that Koppolu teaches a database manager with the claim features and a rationale for combining the teaching with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (Ans. 7-8). Appellant asserts that: (1) Koppolu's teaching does not relate to a database data manager having a header panel and a detail panel; (2) is different from claim 3; and (3) cannot be combined with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (App. Br. 10-11, 19-20; Reply Br. 8-9).

#### *"ADDITIONAL ISSUES"*

The following additional issue has been raised:

#(6) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu collectively teach a database data manager with a header panel and detail panel?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu do not separately or collective teach a database data manager with a header panel and detail panel.

#### *"ADDITIONAL FINDINGS OF FACT"*

The following is additional findings of fact (FF).

#### *Koppolu*

#12. Koppolu discloses a main application window 3201 that includes a form object 3204 having project icon control objects 3213-3215 (i.e. VAC1-VAC3) and another form object 3205 that contains control objects including drop-down lists (e.g., 3206 and 3207) that provide data or information about the selected control object (Col. 42, l. 54-Col. 43, l. 5; Fig. 32).

Koppolu does not teach anything related to the database data manager with a header panel and a detail panel as disclosed in claim 3.

### *“ANALYSIS”*

The Board erred in finding that there is no error in the Examiner’s rejection of claim 3. Koppolu discloses a Windows form with a form object 3204 containing three project icons 3213, 3214, 3215 and a budget entry form object 3205 (FF 12), which are different from the database data manager with header panel and detail panel that provide user-friendly visual environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents. Microsoft Windows forms are industry standards for developing different software applications. It is meaningless and unpredictable by the ordinary skilled artisans to combine Koppolu’s teaching with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport to provide a useful layout structure that allows the user to visualize and select information for editing (App. Br. 20; Ans. 8). Thus, the Examiner has failed to provide any rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness based on combining Koppolu with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (*KSR*, 550 U.S. at 418 does not apply).

For the above reason, Appellant has shown that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu. Claim 3 is patentable under U.S.C. § 101.

### *“CONCLUSIONS”*

#(1) Appellant has shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not separately or collectively teach or suggest an integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from a remote server computer database.

#(2) Appellant has shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not separately or collectively teach or suggest a database editing system that uses TCP/IP based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server.

#(3) Appellant has shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not separately or collectively teach

or suggest the database data editing system using a user authentication and access control mechanism that assign different user groups with different privileges.

#(6) Appellant has shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu do not separately or collectively teach a database data manager with a header panel and detail panel.

### *“DECISION”*

The Board erred in sustaining the Examiner’s rejection of claims 1 and 3. The Board do not sustain the Examiner’s rejection of claims 2 and 4-7. Claims 1-7 are patentable under U.S.C. § 101.

In summary of arguments, my invention of the integrated database data editing system is original and useful, and is totally different from the prior arts of Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, Koppolu, and any other inventors, and my claims 1 and 3 cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) by the Board and the Examiner. My invention is very significant in both technology and economy aspects, and claims 1-7 are all patentable under the 35 U.S.C. § 101.

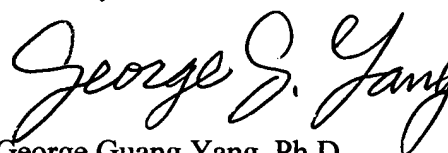
It has taken nine years now since I filed my patent application in your office on October 2, 2000, which has wasted half of my productive years in my life. My career and personal life have been ruined due to the delay of allowance of my patent application. I have survived by the Federal Social Security Disability Benefit Program for Depression for six years now. I believe my life is as precious as the other 6.7 billion people living in this world. I request your office to allow my request for reopen prosecution and to reverse the rejection of claims 1 and 3, and approve all claims 1-7 as soon as possible. Once my patent application is approved by your office, I will implement it as commercial software products to make progress for our “Hi-Tech” industry and to prosper our economy.



## CONCLUSION

The Board and the Examiner have erred in rejection of claims 1 and 3. Claims 1-7 are patentable under U.S.C. § 101.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "George G. Yang". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being more prominent than the middle initial.

George Guang Yang, Ph.D.

Applicant/Appellant, *Pro Se*

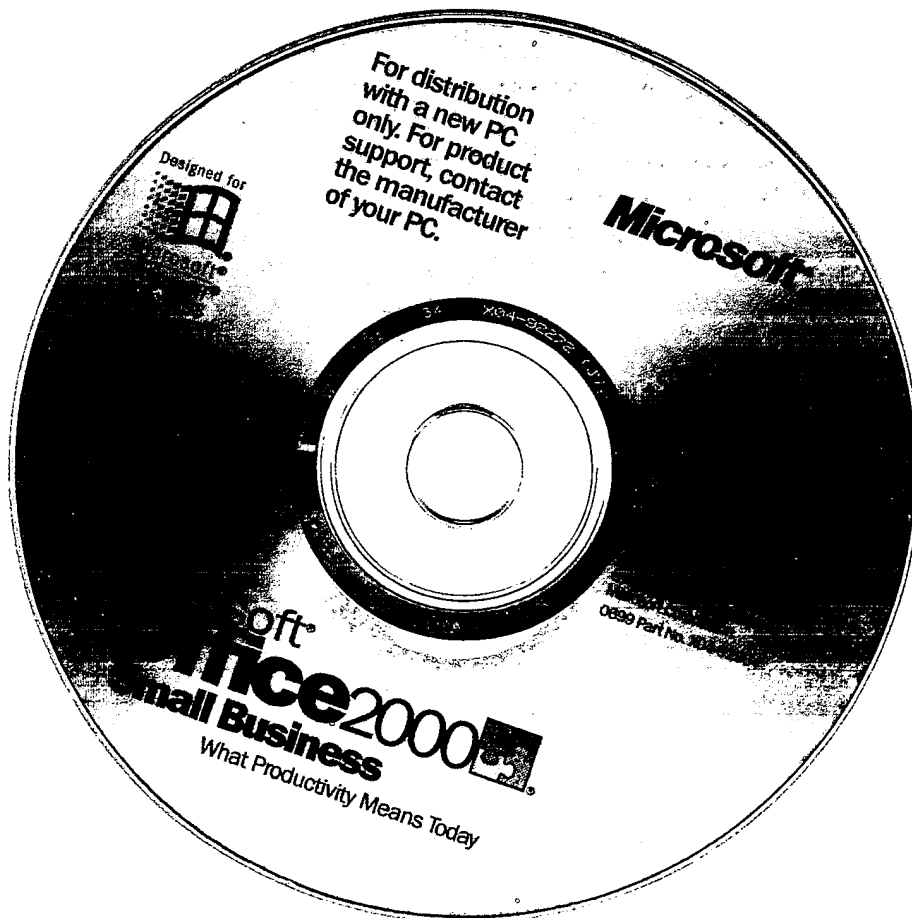
## Append A: Print by Microsoft Publisher (©&Patent 1983-1999)

### What China's Hu Would Really Like to Tell Obama

September 21, 2009, by Luis Hiplito, TIME MAGAZINE by Bill Powell/Shanghai



Summit meetings, in particular those with 20 heads of state in attendance, are usually scripted, staid affairs. That's especially true when these get-togethers involve Chinese President Hu Jintao, whose private persona varies little from his public style. As befits someone who is running the world's most populous country, he is intensely disciplined and extremely cautious. On Tuesday, he will meet one on one with U.S. President Barack Obama on the sidelines of the U.N. General Assembly in New York City before heading off to Pittsburgh, Pa., for the G-20 summit on Sept. 24-25. This is what a more relaxed Hu might say to Obama, whose first major decision on trade was to slap a 35% tariff on tires produced in China — an action that generated a flurry of stories in the media about the possibility of a U.S.-China trade war:



## Appendix B: Print by Microsoft Word (©&Patent 1983-1999)

### What China's Hu Would Really Like to Tell Obama

2009 September 21, 2009, by Luis Hiplito, TIME MAGAZINE by Bill Powell/Shanghai



Summit meetings, in particular those with 20 heads of state in attendance, are usually scripted, staid affairs. That's especially true when these get-togethers involve Chinese President Hu Jintao, whose private persona varies little from his public style. As befits someone who is running the world's most populous country, he is intensely disciplined and extremely cautious. On Tuesday, he will meet one on one with U.S. President Barack Obama on the sidelines of the U.N. General Assembly in New York City before heading off to Pittsburgh, Pa., for the G-20 summit on Sept. 24-25. This is what a more relaxed Hu might say to Obama, whose first major decision on trade was to slap a 35% tariff on tires produced in China — an action that generated a flurry of stories in the media about the possibility of a U.S.-China trade war:

